FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1844. [NO. 1403.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

SHOES.

At the Sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.

Just received, a large and general assortment of Gentemen's, Ladies', Boy's, Misses' and Children's

Boots and Shoes.

Embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, suitable for Spring and Summer wear. Also, Skirting, Harness, Sole and Upper Leather; Lining and Binding Skins; colored and black Morocco Skins; Shoe Thread, Lasts, a superior article Hat Linings, Shoe Thread, Lasts, a superior article of Blacking, Sparables, Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

S. T. HAWLEY.
April 17. 2-3w

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, on the evening of the 10th inst., a BAY HORSE, of the ordinary size, one hind foot white and a very sway back, about 8 or 9 years old, with marks of the collar on him, and shod before; racks and trots, and partly blind in the left eye. The above horse was raised in Randolph county. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, and the apprehender will be reasonably rewarded. Address the Subscriber at Averasborough, Cumberland county.

D. S. WILLIAMS.
April 13, 1844. 2-2w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

$50,000, $20,000, 2 of $10,000.

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 105 for 1844.

11 drawn numbers out of 78.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 splendid capital of	$50,000	4 prizes of			2,338
1 prize of	20,000	20 do.	of		2,000
2 prizes of	10,000	20 do.	of		1,000
2 do.	of 7,500	20 do.	of		750
2 do.	of 5,000	30 do.	of		500
2 do.	of 3,500	&c.		&c.	

Tickets $15; Halves $7 50, Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87½.

Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets $200
Do. do. 26 half do. 100
Do. do. 26 quarter do. 50
Do. do. 26 eighths do. 25

More Brilliant Still

$60,000, $30,000, $15,000, $14,410.

100 prizes of $1,000 are $100,000!

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1844, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$60,000	2 prizes of	$5,000
1 splendid prize of	30,000	10 ditto	2,000
1 ditto	15,000	100 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	12,410	100 (lowest 3 No.	
2 ditto	10,000	prizes,)	500
2 ditto	7,000	125 ditto	300

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes		$280 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each Drawing will be sent, immediately after it is over, to all who may order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Next door East of Gadsby's, Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.
April 4, 1844. 2-tipd

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent*. All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
March 29, 1844. 1400-3wpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
March 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—
Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Cheraw, S. C.
H. Holleyman, Jun., Camden, S. C.
Wm. Mayben, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

NOTICE.

T. H. THREADGILL of Anson County, entered, on the Stray Book, a BAY MARE, about ten years old this Spring, measuring five feet six inches in height, valued by two freeholders at Forty Dollars. Said beast was taken up on the 23d day of March. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same, otherwise in due time it will be disposed of according to law.

D. B. THREADGILL,
Ranger of Anson County.
Cedar 157, March 29, 1844. 1-3w

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.

March 26, 1844. 99-8w

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlers' Materials, Carriage Makers' Materials, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST receiving and opening a handsame Stock o FASHIONABLE

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Together with

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.

You that want CHEAP GOODS for Cash, come where you can get them.

C. CAISON.
April 9, 1844. 1-1w

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cap, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Grass, Peddle, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
April 9, 1844. 1-tf

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Town House, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, being Superior Court week for this County, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, that large and pleasantly situated HOUSE on Union Street, at present occupied by Mr. W. S. Latta.

ALSO, a large and commodious Warehouse, situated on Franklin Street, now occupied by Mr. A. W. Steele.

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*
Fayetteville, April 9, 1844. 1-ts

FOR SALE,

THE GRANGE LAND, formerly the property of A. McBryde, sen., dec'd, in Chatham county, on the waters of Deep River and Indian Creek, containing 1,000 ACRES. There are few Tracts of its dimensions on the River so compact in its form or of more general fertility and variety of soil. Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. can be advantageously cultivated, each in its proper soil. There are numerous Springs convenient on the land, with a Mineral Spring near the house, that has been successfully used as a medical agent. A large two-story DWELLING, with a good Barn and Stables; about 200 acres good low grounds, and 50 or 60 equally as good, uncleared; 200 acres of second low grounds, the most of which is uncleared; 40 or 50 acres of fine meadow land, &c. A vein of stone coal passes through it, which may be used. The land is very well timbered, and a healthy situation. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Plantation, will please call and examine it, or address

ARCH'D McBRYDE,
or W. M. McBRYDE,
Tyson's P. O., Moore County, N. C.
April 3, 1844. 1-5w

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,

FOR GILDING, just received by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Also,

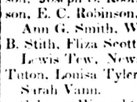
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.
And an additional supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS AND MEDICINES. S. J. H.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY II,



WILL stand this Season, (1844) at his Stable two miles from Fayetteville, (Ford's old place,) and at Joseph Bunn's, near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders may be certain of meeting the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday, from and after the 8th of April, throughout the Season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.
April 2, 1844. 1400-tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1844.

John Averitt, Mathew Autry, Raiford Autry.
James Baker, George Brown, Malcom B. Buchan, Robert Bedsole, T. Bain, Duncan Blue, Wm. Bullard, Axum Bird, James N. Barnes, Stephen Blanchard, Wm. H. Bryan.
Eliza F. Campbell, Wm. Chasen, J. Curtis, Wm. B. Crawley, Dan'l Coor, Lewis Colan, Henry Chambers, John Colvin, Hartwell Coleman.
Chas. Davis, Jas. Dunn.
John Ellis, Thos. D. Eanes, James Eason, W. C. Emmit.
John Fort, Angus Finlayson, John Ferguson.
Neill M. Graham, Mary Griffin, Joseph Godwin, John T. Gilmore.
Louis S. Higgins, Joseph Hervey, Rachel Hardin, Syntha Hays, Curtis Holland, Margaret Holmes, Jane Henderson, Peyton T. Hervey, Nancy Harvel, John T. Hourine.
Mathew Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Wm. A. Johnson.
T. T. Kelly, Dan'l F. Kelly.
Wm. Layton, Mary Lamont, Hulda Lane, Thos. Lowry.
Nancy Mitchell, Jas. E. Moony, Jno. W. Murphy, Robt. Montgomery, Chas. Miller, Elisha M. Merrow, Wm. Morgan, Reuben Morgan, Francis Mumphrey, Fanny Morris, W. J. Monroe, Margaret Meshaw, Edw'd Moore, Edw'd Mallett, Rob. Melvin, Duncan Murchison.
Miss C. McKinnon, Lauchlin McLean, John McMillan, Jas. McKethan, Sarah McDonald, Rev. A. McLennon, Wm. McMillan, John McColl, Neill McArthur, Arch'd McDonald, John McKinnon, C. C. McCrummen, Isabel McLauchlin, D. C. McNeill, Alex. McKethen, John R. McCormick, Miss McDonald, John McDonald, D. J. McDonald, Malcom A. McKinnon, Christain G. McFall, Peter McLauchlin, Jno. H. McKinnon, J. R. Maclemore.
Lucy Newsom, Donald Niven.
Dan'l G. Patterson, Alex'r Plumer, Solomon Porch, S. J. Pleasants, Steward D. Pickard, Dr. Perry, Mary Porch, Eliza W. Potter.
Dan'l Ray, Elizabeth Roberts, Duncan Ray, Mary Ray, Dr. Ben Rodgers, Abs'm Riley, Cicero Richardson, Joseph S. Root, Janet Ray, Lucy G. Richardson, E. C. Robinson, Chas. Randall.
Ann G. Smith, Wm. Shaw, Alex. Stewart, A. & B. Stith, Eliza Scott, Mathew Strickland.
Lewis Tew, Newsom Terry, Sarah Taylor, Wm. Tuton, Lonisa Tyler, Isaac P. Tipton, Wm. Taylor, Sarah Vann.
Sidone Wroughton, Robert Wilson, Henry L. Wilkinson, Brient Wright, A. J. Woodard, Henry T. Wilbur, Brasilia Ward, Rev. H. Woodard, Marcel Wade, Burrel Wilson, Anson Wade.

JOHN MAC RAE. *P. M.*

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Oates's Interest Tables,

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.
Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.
Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE.

Going Ashore.—A very clever anecdote is told of a Yankee, who once took passage on board of one of our Lake schooners. After the barque had weighed anchor, the wind began to blow, and in a short time it was found necessary to take in every stitch of canvass; and with bare poles the schooner flew over the waves with lightning rapidity. She was now fifteen miles from shore—the wind was blowing tremendously—and the night was as 'dark as a stack of black cats." The danger was imminent; fear was legibly written on every face. At this moment the Yankee came on deck, with his baggage strapped closely to his back. Walking up to the captain, his face as long as a yard stick, and laying his hand on the shoulder of the latter, he remarked, with all the gravity of a philosopher, "*Captain, I believe I'll go ashore!*"

FROM THE SOUTHERN CHRONICLE.

Mr. Clay and the Mechanics.—Quite an interesting little scene took place at Clark's Hotel on the 2d inst., during the presentation of our citizens to Mr. Clay. Mr. Shepherd, a worthy journeyman Cabinet Maker, had been selected by the brethren of his craft to welcome the distinguished statesman, on their behalf, to Columbia, which duty he discharged in the following appropriate address:

We the Cabinet Makers of the city of Columbia, greet you with a cordial and enthusiastic welcome; and in tendering to you, in common with our fellow-citizens, the hospitalities of Carolina's capital, mindful of our duty, knowing our true interests, and desirous of promoting the welfare of our beloved country, we hail your arrival amongst us with peculiar and unmingled pleasure; and we will not wait to take our cue from any man or set of men, or remain neutral in a contest involving the vital interests and stability of our institutions. No; as independent freemen we are "ready, aye ready" to declare our sentiments on all proper occasions, and we do so now firmly, fearlessly, and emphatically. In you we recognise the constant and unflinching friend, not only of the mechanical arts, but of all the other great and varied interests of our common country. In your patriotism we have entire confidence, and for your long and faithful public services we owe you a debt of gratitude which we are anxious in some measure to repay, and shall glory in the opportunity of further testifying our approbation of your worth. We promise you our undivided support, and challenge the approbation of our brethren throughout the Union. As *Cabinet Makers* we know you to be a *master workman;* and in electing you *chief Boss*, we confidently expect to see the best *Cabinet work*, since the days of Washington; and the people will not be obliged to pay or be under the least necessity to send to France or England, as Mr. Van Buren did, for furniture to furnish the White House.

In conclusion, we would merely observe that as *glue* is one of the most essential articles in our business, we trust that you will use the very best, to stick fast and bind forever together all the great and varied interests of our widespread land, and make our country in fact as well as in name, free and independent.

To which Mr. Clay responded immediately in substance as follows:

Mr. Shepherd:—I request you to accept, for yourself and the Cabinet Makers of Columbia, my respectful acknowledgments for the sentiments, personal to myself, with an expression of which, as their organ, you have just honored me.

Your friendly address is not the less gratifying, because it was wholly unexpected, and has taken me entirely by surprise. You have pronounced it in a fearless, and manly tone, worthy of an American freeman. You are not, probably, aware of the connection existing between me and the mechanical class to which you belong. Besides enjoying, in common with others, the pleasure of using the beautiful articles of taste and convenience, constructed by their labor and skill, my only surviving full brother was once a very excellent Cabinet Maker, and I think I have remaining at Ashland, some articles wrought by his hands. But I have always felt, in the success of the Arts and Manufactures of our own country, a lively interest much higher and independent of any which could arise out of my personal connections.

I have ever thought it desirable to see our country enjoying a real and practical independence of the rest of the world. As conducive to that object, I have believed that our artizans ought to be protected, and still think they should be protected, against the rival productions of foreign artizans, by a system of policy, moderate, reasonable, certain and stable. And, to the support of such encouragement of our domestic industry, and the fostering of our own countrymen, rather than the foreigner, the dictates of my judgment and the feelings of my heart, alike unite in prompting my exertions, whether in private or public life.

Carry, sir, to your associates, and accept yourself, my fervent wishes for the success, happiness, and prosperity of yourself and them.

We were forcibly struck at the time with the characteristic frankness with which Mr. Clay avowed that *he had a brother who was bred a mechanic*. Many of the mushroom aristocracy of the country would have considered it degrading to acknowledge that they ever had a mechanic connected with them in the remotest degree. But Harry Clay is one of nature's noblemen, and feels that it is not the profession that confers honor on the man, but the man that confers honor on the profession. In his own birth is happily illustrated Pope's line—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

MAINE.

The Locofocos have at length succeeded in electing Shepard Cary to Congress from the district bordering on New Brunswick, though the Whigs have increased their vote in most if not quite every township. In thirty-two towns and plantations the aggregate vote is as follows:

	In January.	In April.
Robinson, Whig	1,615	2,047
Cary, Loco	1,352	2,192
Scattering	34	96

Mr. Robinson was fairly elected on the former trial, but counted out of his seat. No matter—the district is naturally Loco, so let them have *one* member to the *fourteen* Whigs chosen since this Congress assembled.

In the fifth (Waldo) district there is again no choice. Mr. 'Scattering' has greatly increased his vote, and appears to stand the best chance.—*New York Tribune.*

The Tariff in Connecticut.—We learn from the Hartford Courant that the tariff is so popular in Connecticut, that, in many instances during the late election canvass there, the "Democratic" leaders issued large placards calling upon the people to vote for "*Cleveland and Protection*," and charging the Whigs and Mr. Clay with being less favorable to the tariff than themselves. The Norwich Democratic Association issued a pamphlet, under the very eye of Governo Cleveland, in which it was s[t]rongly clai[m]ed that the "Democratic" par[ty] were [the] tariff party, and that all th[e] ever received wa[s] eastern part of the [State] who addressed the [meeting] save the tariff it w[as] Cleveland; and [that] far as to s[ay] wrote one word [in] system. All these trick[s] save them.—*National Inte[lligencer.]*

Stupidity.—'I believe the jur[y] *inoculated for stupidity*,' said a 'That may be,' said his opponent; har are of opinion that you had it in *ural way*.'

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CONNECTICUT.

The Van Buren organ in this city attempts to ward off the defeat of its party in Connecticut by holding out the hope that they have yet *some* chance in supplying the vacancies that exist in the Legislature from towns which failed to elect on the regular day. This is a mere tub to the whale. The Globe knows, or ought to know, that, as the matter now stands, the Whigs have a majority of nine in the Senate and eighteen or twenty in the House; and that, of the forty-two towns which failed to elect, thirty have dissolved their meetings and refused to send Representatives, thus leaving but twelve vacancies in the lower House to be filled. Were it possible for the "Democrats" to carry every one of these members, (which will not be the case, as the chances are supposed to be nearly equal,) still it would avail them nothing, as the Whigs would even then have a decisive majority in both branches of the Legislature. The fact is, the Whig victory in this State is complete; and, however mortifying it may be to our political opponents, they might as well assume sufficient grace to acknowledge it. The vote given to Mr. Baldwin, the Whig candidate for Governor, is about 30,050—last year it was 25,591; the Abolition vote being very nearly the same in both years.—This shows, plainly enough, the solid gain, or rather the real strength of the Whigs in the State.

As regards the indifference which the "Democrats" now affect as to the result of this election, one of their own papers (the New York Standard) says:

"We were told by these men before the election that it was all important to secure Connecticut, and tracts and orators were sent all over the State to secure it; but, now that the tables are exactly reversed from what they were last year, we are gravely told that we Democrats have done well! If the city of New York does no better, and Virginia follows Maryland, where shall we then be with Mr. Van Buren as our candidate? It is indeed vexing almost beyond endurance to see men working madly on to the overthrow of their party."

Mr. Clay was 67 years old on last Friday, the day of his arrival in our city. He is a man, we should say, nearly six feet high, of manly form, a head of the finest mould, and a face of no extraordinary beauty, but of unrivalled expression. His mouth is large, "and speaks for itself." From what we had heard of his indisposition before his arrival amongst us, we were not prepared to find him so vigorous and strong. He spoke for more than two hours on Saturday, to a multitude of thousands, all of whom heard him; and so far from sinking under the labour of speaking, his fine voice continued to the last, to increase in compass, and in sweetness of intonation; his action became more and more energetic, and we could not discover that there was the slightest failure of strength of body or voice. We had heard of Mr. Clay's oratory from our boyhood; but it really far excelled anything that we had anticipated. There was a sort of indefinable simplicity about his manner, a majesty in his voice, swelling, overpowering grandeur and sublimity in many of his sentences that must be *heard* to be appreciated. We confess that the half had not been told us.

Raleigh Star.

Old Tecumseh, in a letter to a friend in Raleigh, says: "I shall go in May to Virginia on business, and I shall at that time take the occasion to visit North Carolina." Had not those qualmish gentlemen, who are so much shocked at Mr. Clay's Southern tour, better reserve some of their denunciations for the hero of the Great Crossings?

Raleigh Register.

"Blue Hen's Chickens."—The wife of Henry Toner (dyer at Louviers, Delaware,) gave birth last week to two fine boys, who have been christened *Clay* and *Clayton*. The father is a good Whig, and the democracy of the children thus named we trust will never be doubted, as they were both dyed in the wool *"true blues."*

State Journal.

A Western stump Orator proposes to use up the Navy of England, by cutting a Canal from the Mississippi to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, turn all the water into it, and dry up the ocean in three weeks. "What then, (he asks,) would be the navy! It would be *no what!* There never would have been any Atlantic ocean if it had'nt been for the Mississippi, nor never will be after we've turned the waters of that big drink into the Mammoth Cave! When that's done, you'll see all their steam ships and their sail ships they splurge so much about lying high and dry, flounderin like so many turkles left ashore at low tide. That's the way we'll fix 'em. *Who's* afeerd!"

The Countenance.—Amenity of temper has a great effect upon the countenance. It is a foe to wrinkles of all kinds. A woman lately died at Peoria, over seventy years of age, and it is said her face was as smooth and her skin as soft as a young girl's. But she was a quiet, tranquil-hearted creature. Care never troubled her, and she had never been known to frown. Verily, indeed,

"How noiseless falls the foot of Time,
When it only treads on flowers."

Irre[pa]rable Loss.—A daily paper gives the following item, which we hope will operate as a caution to others to guard against similar losses: "*Lost*, the other day, somewhe[re] between sunrise and sunset, two [di]am[on]ds each set with sixty diamond [s]. A reward is offered, for they [are] priceless ever."

[A]n in Shelby county fell des[per]ately in love, the other day with a girl, [a]t, and attempted to kiss her, she knocked him down. He [th]en first with her, and then

The event which separates the Orestes and Pylades of the Senate, is noticed in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper in a manner at once touching and playful. That journal says—

"Mr. King was in his seat this morning, notwithstanding his confirmation yesterday. This selection, though very unexpected, has given general satisfaction to the political party to which Mr. K. belongs. The only regret I have heard expressed is that two such long-tried and faithful friends as Messrs. Buchanan and King should be separated after a social and political union of so many years. Talk of the cords of love, the *vinculum matrimonii*, the loves of Jonathan and David, which passeth that of woman—all is mere matter of moonshine compared to the regard which these two worthy bachelors entertain for each other. It was for a long time supposed they would have been run together as President and Vice President on the Democratic ticket, and certainly the Democracy might have gone further and fared worse—but no more of that. I believe that Mr. King was conspired against by the ladies, owing to his antipathy to the connubial state, which rendered his elevation to the Vice Presidency a matter of great doubt. It is true Mr. Buchanan is obnoxious to the same charge, but his zealous and untiring efforts in behalf of the widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution have given him so high a niche in that delicate temple, the *female heart*, that the Bachelors' Society here begin to fear that he will now be taken captive by some fair one, and led about in triumph."

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The following extract is from the speech of Hon. John W. Dana, President of the Senate of Maine, at the close of the Legislative session:

"Senators, we are about to separate—probably never *all* to meet again on earth. May our lives be such that we may be allowed to re-assemble in that realm where human imperfections will have ceased to require human legislation; under that Great Lawgiver, whose code is but one law, and that of perfect love."

John [S]teele, the recently elected Governor of New Hampshire, is a native of North Carolina, and was by trade a Carriage maker. He emigrated to New Hampshire some years since, and soon distinguished himself by his ingenuity as a mechanic and machinist. His intelligence and integrity of character put him forward and he became a prominent and influential man; finally reaching the honorable and distinguished station to which he has just been elected.

The following Loco Foco Ticket for the Legislature, has been agreed upon in this County, viz., George Thompson, for the Senate; James M. Mangum, James B. Shepard, and Gaston H. Wilder, for the Commons.—*Raleigh Register.*

Coll's Submarine Battery!—The Washington papers contain accounts of the trial of this "infernal machine" upon a barque of 500 tons burthen, on the eastern branch of the Potomac, which took place on Saturday afternoon. An immense concourse of spectators witnessed the operation. The crew of the barque left it and rowed off, the vessel glided on towards the battery, and the crew having sent up a rocket as a signal that they were out of danger, two batteries exploded a few yards before her, agitating the water "tremendously" and throwing up great quantities of mud. The vessel kept on her course, and on arriving at the spot designated, another explosion took place, and she was blown into a complete wreck, the battery having struck her directly under the foremast, and torn her bow to pieces. The wreck immediately *settled* in the bottom of the river. Another explosion took place, and the crowd dispersed.

Lucky Hit.—An old building, about to be pulled down, in the Bowery, was sold for $30 to two Irishmen, on condition that they would remove it. They went to work at it, and in tearing open some of the wainscoating, found a jug, which on examination proved to be a money jug, containing it is said, $9,000 in old coin. This is a good prize.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Bishop of Charleston.—The Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds, a native of Kentucky, was ordained in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, as Bishop of Charleston, in place of Bishop England, and has taken charge of his See.

Mother Wit.—An Irish boy accidentally broke a window glass, and ran off to escape detection. Unfortunately for him, however, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed, —"You broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and didn't you see me running home for money to pay for it?"—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Invention.—Some live "Yankee" has invented a new kind of ink, called "Love Letter Ink." It is a sure preventive against all "breaches of promise," as it fades away and leaves the sheet blank after being used a month.—*Boston Times.*

Van Buren had better purchase the patent right; it would be just the thing for his political letters.—*N. H. Palladium.*

The Ohio Statesman complains that the Whigs, in returning from a late meeting, "frightened several horses." We judge, from the tone of the editor and his friends, that the jackasses were more frightened than the horses.

A Deed of Daring.—A recent lady writer admits that she has seen, now and then, men possessing some courage, but asserts that she has still to look upon the individual who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him *making mouths at her baby!*

PAT AND THE TRAVELLER.

A Traveller one day chanced to meet brother Pat.
'Come tell me, I pray, whose fine mansion is that?'
'Arrah, honey,' says Paddy, while scratching his head,
'One Mr. Fitzgibbon lives there, but he's dead!'
The Traveller, good soul, said to Pat, as he sigh'd,
'I pray thee how long since the owner has died?'
'Och! your honor,' says Pat, in very great sorrow,
'He'd be just three weeks dead had he lived till to-morrow!'

MR. CLAY AT RALEIGH.

The Register of Friday furnishes the following additional paragraphs:—

Mr. Clay's Departure.—Mr. Clay left here yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, in charge of the Petersburg Committee, and several of our citizens, who accompanied him to the Virginia line. According to his request, no parade marked his departure.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—We had prepared a rough sketch of the Speech of Mr. Clay, made on Saturday last, from notes hastily taken on the ground, but we did not think it right to publish it without his revisal. For that purpose, we have handed it to him but from his engagements, arising out of the numerous visits of his friends, and from his accumulated Correspondence, to which his attention has become necessary, he has not found time to make the corrections of our sketch which it requires. But he has promised to take it with him, and to avail himself of the earliest leisure he can command, to correct and return it to us, and as soon as we receive it we will present it to our readers. Persons wishing copies of this Speech, by advising us immediately, can obtain them at $5 per hundred copies.

We like that.—It has come accidentally to our knowledge, that on the day before Mr. Clay left here, he called voluntarily on Messrs. Puttick and McAdams, who were wounded by the discharge of a Cannon on his arrival, to express to them his sympathy for the sad accident which befell them. It affords us pleasure, also, to state that the are rapidly convalescent.

Good Again.—We learn that Mr. Clay took occasion, during his visit here, to pay a special visit to Mrs. White, the venerable relict of our former Secretary of State, and the daughter of Gov. Caswell, of Revolutionary fame. The late Mr. Gaston stated, that when, some years ago, he visited the elder Adams, at Quincy, Mass. the first question he put to him was, what had become of the Caswell family? "Sir," said he, "Caswell was the *Hercules* of the South, and whenever we wanted assistance from that quarter, we always appealed to him, and never in vain."

Straws, &c.—During Mr. Clay's visit here, as well as at other points of the State, several Loco Focos frankly gave in their adhesion to Mr. Clay, and told him plainly, that they could no longer hold out, but would vote for him if they lived.

Whig Sobriety.—The remark has frequently been made in our hearing, that never before was so little intoxication seen among as large a mass, as was witnessed here on Saturday last. Some say that, out of the ten thousand persons present, not a single drunken man was seen. We are informed by the Dinner Committee that, out of the countless dozens of plates used, *only two were broken!* Hard Cider even was not drunk, though we saw thousands who were intoxicated with joy and patriotism.

The Old Coon Treed.—When Mr. Clay made his appearance at the Barbecue, on Saturday last, there was such a tremendous rush towards him, that we really feared he would be smothered or trampled under foot by the enthusiastic mass. At length, seeing the danger he was in, he made for a tree, and bracing himself against it, he said with his inimitable pleasantry—"Ah! said he, you have treed the old Coon at last!" Such an uproarious shout as followed this remark, was never heard before.

It was your Bull, &c.—Before Mr. Clay's arrival, the "Standard," in every paper, conjured his Loco Foco brethren not to come to Raleigh, for to do so, when Henry Clay was here, would be "foul profanation." But now, Mr. Clay *has been* here, and met some ten thousand Whigs in Council, the "Standard" says a large proportion of those who greeted him were Loco Focos. Well, even this is an admission we were not prepared to expect from the "Standard."

The Texas Question.—We have reasons for stating, that Mr. Clay's opinions on this all-absorbing subject, will be speedily communicated to the American people.

Raleigh Hospitality.—The latch string was out for all. Every Whig house was crowded, and the floor of every room crammed at night. We say, let this be the order of the day until our country is redeemed, and let hospitality be the common currency, so long as the effect of Loco Foco misrule deprives us of any other. It unites the Whigs into one great family. We have never witnessed any thing so happy in the social history of our country, as the present existing and growing feeling of the Whigs towards each other. It is a delightful feature of this great cause.

The Register thus eloquently closes its account of the reception of Mr. Clay:—

And what was the result of this glorious meeting? Why, **the whole people**, assembled on the occasion, *unanimously* declared that **HENRY CLAY** has no compeer in this wide-spread Republic—that for profound Statesmanship, matchless eloquence, comprehensive mind, eminent talents, and devotion to the country he is as far above and beyond the

"GO TO HENRY CLAY."

There is a mistake in Mr. Clay's uncle [illegible] chiefly contagious. And the way he [illegible] the good old North State was enough to [illegible] Yes, we could not [illegible] Clay so soon as [illegible] Carolina. Mr. [illegible]

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.

We subjoin the Letter from Mr. Graham, alluded to in our last:

HILLSBOROUGH, April 11th, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I deem it due to the relation in which I stand to the people of the State, to offer an apology to those of our fellow-citizens who may be assembled at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., for my not being present, to join with them in manifesting proper respect for the distinguished Statesman who is now the guest of North Carolina. I have so far recovered from a tedious and painful illness, which I recently suffered, that I am released from the prison of my sick room, and able with some aid, to walk out in the grounds contiguous to my house. But I am too much enfeebled to leave home and participate in the joyous meeting, which I doubt not you will have in Raleigh. I have, however, every reason to hope for a speedy restoration to perfect health, and that ere long, I may be able to visit the different sections of the State.

Have the goodness to convey to our friends, who, from every indication, are gathering in great numbers, my sincere regret that I am denied the pleasure of being with them, and to assure them that under other circumstances, no one would go farther, or submit to greater inconvenience or sacrifice, in paying due honors to Henry Clay; with whom a personal acquaintance, somewhat intimate, has only served to confirm and increase that sense of his exalted patriotism and high qualifications for administering the Government, which had been inspired by a knowledge of his national reputation. I also tender my congratulations on those demonstrations of public opinion, now so generally exhibited, which render his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Union almost a matter of absolute certainty.

I am with high respect,
Your ob't. serv't,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

HON. RICH'D HINES, Chairman
of Whig Central Committee.

State Delegate.—At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee on Wednesday last, a communication was received from Mr. Badger, stating that important business of a professional character, which has originated since his appointment, compels him to decline the honor of a State Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. Whereupon, on motion, Hon. Richard Hines was appointed in his stead. The Committee were extremely desirous of selecting some gentleman from the Western part of the State, but the near approach of the Convention prevented the necessary correspondence on the subject.

Raleigh Register.

The following capital *Jeu d'esprit* was perpetrated by a distinguished citizen of this State, on the occasion of Mr. Clay's visit:

Nature is ever the *same*, they say,
To-day, the priest's before our face:
She made the first of our race of *Clay*,
And CLAY is still the first of our race.

Raleigh Register.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

A gentleman who travelled from South Carolina to North Carolina with Henry Clay, and who arrived here to-day, represents the reception of Mr. Clay as the most enthusiastic ever known at the South. The departure from Charleston was in keeping with his reception there. At Wilmington he was met by an immense concourse of people, and greeted as one who had never been any thing but a whole hearted Patriot. Along the line of the railroad, he was hailed with equal demonstrations of rejoicing. At Weldon he was met by a large body of Delegates, and took private conveyance for Raleigh, North Carolina, where twelve or fifteen thousand people would be present from the neighborhood and surrounding country to greet him. The political news from the South is of the most cheering kind, and particularly from Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

An incident occured to day in the House, which proves how much the Locofocos are annoyed at the enthusiasm, with which the Whigs are about to enter upon the Presidential compaign. They can't bear to witness the cheerful spirits and hilarity displayed by their opponents, and the singing of a good Clay song is death to them. A bill was under consideration making appropriations for certain Harbors and Rivers, when Mr. Payne, of Alabama, a Locofoco, gave the House a second edition of the political speech he made one day last week. In the course of his remarks he said the Whig party did not intend to carry the election by discussing important principles, but by singing songs. He endeavored to ridicule them, on account of the practice that was common among the party, of singing these unmeaning songs (as he called them) on all occasions. In order to let the House see what sort of music they relied upon, to elect their candidate, he would get the Clerk to read one of the songs. He accordingly sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Clay Songster, and marked one of the most amusing songs in it to be read. It was the one headed "Our Candidate," and sung to the hurrah tune. The Clerk commenced reading, when Dr. Duncan charged him to give it the proper emphasis, and to observe the poetical measure. The Locofocos were all grinning with delight, at the fun that was anticipated, and were preparing to enjoy the mortification they had no doubt the Whigs would display. As the Clerk went on, the sentiments of the song and the recollection of the result of the election in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, put the Whigs in the best humor possible. And when he came to the last verse, which begins "*Now boys, three cheers for Harry Clay,*" they became perfectly electrified, and when the Clerk repeated the chorus which follows this line, and which runs thus, "*hurrah! hurrah!! hurrah!!!*" they could contain themselves no longer, and many of them joined in most heartily, "*hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!*" Tap, tap, went the Speaker's hammer, and "order," "order," was called out. The Clerk then finished the verse, the whole of which is in these words:

Now boys, three cheers for Harry Clay—
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah
With [illegible] we're sure to win the day.
Hurrah

The Richmond Enquirer [illegible] accompanies the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, when [illegible] "elegant frolic" [illegible]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following paragraph, which appeared in the Government paper of Saturday, escaped our attention until we found it transferred to another paper:

"Had Mr. Tyler doubted the favorable consideration of the Senate he could readily have avoided the necessity of a two-third vote: he could long since have carried the measure by a joint resolution: a very few days would have sufficed for that. But Mr. Tyler's respect for the constitutional privileges of the Senate forbade a course which might be construed to reflect upon that body. He preferred submitting to their patriotism and to their good judgments, for their sanction and approval, a measure from which perpetual streams of prosperity will flow."

So, it seems that the President has determined to submit the "Treaty of Annexation" to the Senate only out of "respect to the constitutional privileges of the Senate," but for which "*he* would have *carried the measure by a joint resolution!*" "A very few days would have sufficed for *that.*" Really! It seems that this President of ours has so sovereign a power over the national destiny that he can carry treaties into effect *independently of the constitutional privileges of the Senate.*"

Who knows but this very *treaty* of his, instead of being sent to the Senate for its consent and advice, is yet to be submitted by an Executive message to both Houses, in order to be made "a joint resolution of," and the constitutional requisition of a two-thirds vote be thus avoided?

We do not know what others may think of this matter, but, in our apprehension, the news of such an outrage, if meditated, having succeeded, would be the knell of constitutional government.

A later number of the Intelligencer expresses strong fears, that the attempt to evade the Constitution, and force this Annexation through Congress by a Joint Resolution, will actually be made. "We are not sure," (says the Intelligencer,) "that even now the threatened *Joint Resolution* is not prepared and ready to be introduced in one House simultaneously with *the Treaty* in the other. Indeed, the very-well-informed Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger almost tells us as much when he states, under date of April 15, that the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, as Chairman of the Committee *of Foreign Relations*, has prepared an excellent report on the subject of the annexation of Texas, which *is to be presented to the House about the same time that the treaty will be sent into the Senate.*"

The Intelligencer calls upon the People to rouse themselves thoroughly in view of the dangers which threaten the Peace and Union of the Republic.

P. S The Intelligencer of Saturday notices another letter from the same source, which it says is as much to be relied upon as if it were from "the President himself," in which it is positively stated that "*in case the Senate rejects the Treaty, it will come before both Houses in the shape of a joint resolution.*" "In that case, (he says,) *the Annexation can be carried,*" by the Democrats as *a party measure*, and some Southern Whigs.

The Whig Convention.—The Whig National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, the first of May.

The Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification (to which every Whig in the Union, *whether specially delegated or not*, is invited, and for whose accommodation ample provision will be made by the Whigs of Baltimore) will meet in Baltimore on *Thursday, the second of May.*

Baltimore Patriot.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The statements from the Treasury, required by law to be made periodically, of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, were transmitted to Congress on Tuesday. They comprise the period of *nine* months ending June 30, 1843, and are, as usual, full of interest for all persons engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The Exports during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843, amounted to $84,346,480, of which $77,793,783 were of domestic, and $6,552,697 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles $40,107,813 were exported in American vessels, and $17,685,964 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles $1,915,817 were exported in American vessels, and $1,606,880 in foreign vessels.

The imports during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843, have amounted to $64,755,799, of which there was imported in American vessels $49,971,875, and in foreign vessels $14,781,921.

Of the $77,793,783 of exports, the growth and produce of the United States, there were from the

Fisheries		$2,112,548
Forest		3,351,909
Agriculture		
Animals	3,963,694	
Vegetable food	6,955,908	
		10,919,602
Tobacco		4,650,979
Cotton		49,119,807
Manufactures		3,223,550

Of the domestic produce, $37,720,951, or about half the entire amount, was exported to England, Scotland and Ireland.

Of the foreign goods IMPORTED, there were

Free of duty	$35,574,584
Ad valorem duties	16,684,875
Specific duties	12,494,340

THE NATIONAL WHIG PRIZE BANNER.

The Baltimore Patriot gives the following description of the splendid Banner, prepared by the Whigs of Baltimore, as a Prize to the Whigs of that State which shall send to the Convention of Ratification, on the 2d of May, the largest number of Delegates, in proportion to its Whig vote, distance, &c:—

The Banner is something over six feet square—the front side is painted on a delicate light lead coloured satin—in the centre is an admirably executed portrait of HENRY CLAY painted on a shield, supported by two female figures representing Agriculture and Commerce, the former resting on a sheaf of wheat, and the latter on bales of Cotton—on the top of the shield is perched an Eagle in a beautiful and graceful attitude—on the back ground is represented a Factory, Spinning Wheel, Rail Road Cars &c., and two Ships under full sail—below the figures above mentioned are two cornucopias, with fruit, flowers, &c., exquisitely painted, all intended to be illustrative of the abundance, prosperity and general beneficial effects that will flow from the establishment of the measures advocated by the Whig party with Mr. Clay at its head. Under the portrait of Mr. Clay is painted the motto "*In all assaults, our surest signal!*"—the whole of the picture is surrounded by handsomely executed gilt scroll work. The reverse side of the Banner is Mazarine Blue Satin, on which is painted in the form of a wreath the coat of Arms of each state of the Union, connected by handsomely executed gilt scroll work—inside of the wreath is painted the following motto, being expressive of the Whig appreciation of the value of the Union. "*The Union, our strong defence; To foes, impregnable, Priceless to friends.*"

The top piece is in the form of a bow, handsomely carved to represent grain, fruit and flowers, and richly gilt; on each end of which is perched a handsomely carved and gilt Eagle, supporting with their beaks the drapery of the Banner, which is composed of rich folds of figured Crimson Satin Damask, the whole trimmed with heavy gold bullion fringe, large gold tassels, and gold and scarlet cords.

On the top of the staff, over the Banner, is placed the Roman Fasces, handsomely worked in copper and richly gilt. The Banner Staff is of Ash, and was cut by the hands of HENRY CLAY, from the growth of Ashland, expressly for this Banner, at the request of the Committee.

Annexation—A New Feature.—Every day brings about something new. In "popping the question" now, the stricken individual, instead of saying, "Miss, will you marry me?" exclaims, "Miss, are you in favor of annexation?"

FOR SALE.

150 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
55 do. do. Cuba do.
25 do. do. St. Domingo do.
10 do. do. Old Java,
25 hhds. New Crop Molasses,
15 do. N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2 doz. superior Currying Knives, at $3½ each,
2000 bushels Alum Salt,
1000 sacks do.
30 bbls. Whiskey,
1 cask Old Rye do.
25 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Old Peach do.
500 sides Leather, viz: Harness, Sole, and Upper,
150 boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German, English, and American Blister Steel.
French Brandy, Wines, &c. &c.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1844. 3-3w

R. D. ADDINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has located himself for the practice of Dental Surgery (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel. He operates in all the various branches of his profession, viz: Extracts and plugs the Teeth; removes the salivary calculus (Tartar) in such a manner as to prove beneficial to his patients, which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, and improve the appearance of the mouth; produces symmetry and regularity in the teeth of the young, where irregularity and deformity exist. He has the pleasure of stating, that he is prepared to set or apply artificial teeth to any case whatever. Duplicate specimens are to be seen of different arrangements of incorruptible teeth set on gold, which he has inserted, including one on the principle of cohesion.

As R. D. A. is not personally or professionally known in Fayetteville, it being his first of a series of contemplated visits to the place, he selects the following names from the number to whom he has the privilege of referring:

Rev. Leroy M. Lee, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Wm. Jno. Powell, Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Dr. E. C. Robinson, } Dentists, Norfolk.
Dr. W. N. McKenney, }
Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.

He deems this a fit opportunity to suggest to persons who have been, or are suffering from feeble health, the prudence of consulting with and having their mouths examined by him, which he will cheerfully do gratis.

Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

Families in town or country will be waited on at their residences, if desired.

He will extract the decayed teeth of indigent persons without charge.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.) and C. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

for the city and interior trade by the piece

Having their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to offer a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no regular establishment for Prints in the United States,) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower* than those of houses whose attention and capital are divided among a large variety of articles.

Their Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

Invoices of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of buyers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, or Cash Acceptance, which will be sent with all goods purchased, and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 06-1y-pd

COLT STRAYED.

ON the 16th inst., a sorrel Colt, 3 years old this Spring, no white except a small Star in the forehead, and one hind foot. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to

JOS. HOSTLER.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1844. 3-3w

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The State of North Carolina is divided and laid off into eleven districts, for the purpose of choosing Electors for a President and Vice President of the United States, in the following manner, viz:

First District—The counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton and Bertie.

Second District—Washington, Tyrrel, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Martin, Edgecombe and Nash.

Third District—Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Wake and Granville.

Fourth District—Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Wayne, Duplin and Johnston.

Fifth District—Sampson, Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond.

Sixth District—Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Stanly and Montgomery.

Seventh District—Orange, Guilford, Caswell, and Person.

Eighth District—Rockingham, Stokes, Davidson, Surry and Davie.

Ninth District—Anson (as known Nov. 21st, 1842,) Mecklenburg (as known on said day,) Cabarrus and Lincoln (as known on said day.)

Tenth District—Rowan, Iredell, Wilkes, Ashe, Caldwell and Burke, (as known Nov. 21st, 1842.)

Eleventh District—Cleveland, Rutherford (as known Nov. 21st, 1842,) Yancy, Buncombe, Henderson, Macon, Haywood and Cherokee.

At a District Convention held at Asheville on the 2d April, Col. John G. Bynum was appointed a Delegate to the Whig Convention at Baltimore from the 1st District, and Col. John Baxter of Henderson county, was selected as the Elector for that District.

To Select a Good Wife.—Choose a woman who has been inured to industry, and is not ashamed of it. Be sure she has a good constitution, good temper, and has not been accustomed to "*dashing*" without knowing the value of the means; is not fond of novels, and has no giddy and fashionable relations, and you need inquire no further—*she is a fortune.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The suit that has existed between the undersigned, and which has been the subject of animadversion in this city, and elsewhere, we are happy to state, has been settled upon principles satisfactory to both parties; the *basis* of the compromise being, a perfect restoration of our social and business relations. We deem it due to each other, now that the matter is settled, to make mutual acknowledgments touching the *merits* of the case. Mr. Mowry acknowledges, that although at the commencement of the suit, he did honestly believe that Mr. Lacoste had imposed Mr. McIntosh upon him as a safe correspondent, when he knew the fact to be otherwise, *he has now become convinced*, by the evidence at the late mistrial of the case, and otherwise, *that in this particular he was mistaken*; but while he cheerfully admits this, he insists, in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lacoste did act very imprudently, (knowing, as he did, how much Mr. Mowry relied upon him,) in using such *strong* language about the affairs of another, merely upon the authority of that party; that Mr. Mowry has suffered damage by such reliance, and upon *that ground*, Mr. Lacoste *was bound* to answer in damages to him.

Mr. Lacoste candidly acknowledges, that having been *made wise by the events that followed his letters, he now sees* that he did act rashly in his representations to Mr. Mowry, about the condition of the affairs of Mr. McIntosh, and although he stated precisely what he believed, fortified as he was by the statements and declarations of Mr. McIntosh, yet he is convinced that Mr. Mowry was a sufferer by such representations; and upon *that ground*, has been made willing to pay to Mr. Mowry part of the loss he has sustained by Mr. McIntosh.

S. MOWRY, Jr.
AUG. P. LACOSTE.

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1844.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 24.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, bf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8	No. 1,	$6 25
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 60	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—A fair business has been doing for the last week. Cotton has fallen considerably, and sales were made on Monday last at 6½ to 7½. The best quality does not bring more than 7 to 7½. Bacon has advanced, sells at 7½ to 8. Flour 3½ to 4½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 17.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 00; Timber 3 30 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—The sales of Turpentine this week have been at 2½ to 2 15. Tar goes off quick at $1.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber has advanced at least 50 cts., per M. Average sales of mill timber at 5 dls. No sales of flooring nor of wide boards reported. The former are a good deal enquired for.

Corn.—There is none afloat, but the supplies in store are pretty large; selling at 45 to 50 cts.

There were sales at auction yesterday as follows: 50 or 60 hhds. Cuba molasses at 23½ to 25½ cts. Cuba coffee, fair, at 7½ cts. Lot Western bacon, all sides, at 7½. Lot N. O. whiskey at 25½ to 26 cts.

CHERAW MARKET—April 23.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7½ Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 25 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 7½; some lots as high as 8. Corn 45 to 50. Bacon 5 to 8. Flour 5 to 7.

At New Orleans, Cotton 7½ to 9½. Sales of the week 42,500 bales. Sugar 5½ to 7½. Molasses 24½ to 26. Tobacco 1½ to 5—sales of 1800 hhds. in 3 days. Flour 4 25. Corn 40 to 42.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 7½, principal sales 6 to 7.

At Macon, Cotton 5 to 7¼, chiefly 6 to 6¼.

At Mobile, Cotton 6 to 8¾, chiefly 6¾ to 7¾.

At New York, Upland Cotton 7 to 8¾. Flour 4 87 to 5 06. Corn 52 to 54. Feathers 31 to 35.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8¾, chiefly 7 to 8. Corn 52 to 55. Oats 30 to 31. Peas 40.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,712,309 bales, against 2,043,529 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.—Brig David Duffie from New York; Schrs. Ninetta from New York, Tangier from Philadelphia. 12.—Brigs Proxy from Philadelphia, Vincennes from New York, Vesper from Beaufort, N. C.; Schr. Despatch from Philadelphia. 15.—Brigs Lafayette from Martinique, Olive Branch from Charleston; Schrs. Erie from Charleston, Lucy Blake from do. 16.—Schrs. Red Rover from Beaufort, S. C., Splendid from Savannah.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

NORTH CAROLINIANS! BE ON YOUR GUARD!—A friend at Washington has called our attention to a published extract of a letter from this State, in which the plan of operations of the Locofocos in Congress, to affect the elections in North Carolina, is developed. The writer says that he has accidentally seen a letter from one of these members of Congress, disclosing the game, which is, to flood the State with scurrilous pamphlets, such as is Duncan's speech, full of the most notorious falsehoods against the Whig party. The writer says that they have already begun to carry their plan into operation—the mail having brought to the leader of the Locofocos in his county, *over five hundred* separate documents, Duncan's speeches, &c. which the recipient was diligently distributing throughout the county.

We hope that all who receive them will bear in mind, that the South has no more bitter enemy than this said Duncan showed himself to be till it became the interest of the party to *profess* friendship for the South. He was, (and we have no doubt is still at heart,) a most rabid *Abolitionist!* Look out for his speech, Whigs! and let the people know whose views they are that the Locofocos send to the South to operate upon our elections.

SOBRIETY.—The Whig Clarion with good reason notices the sober and orderly deportment which marked the conduct of the thousands assembled at Raleigh during Mr. Clay's late visit. It was indeed remarkable. And not only there, but at Wilmington also, in the midst of unparalleled excitement and enthusiasm, a drunken man was not to be seen. From the day we met Mr. Clay at Smithville, to the day we left him at Raleigh, we do not recollect to have seen a single person drunk, and not more than two or five who were slightly intoxicated, and of these one at least was a Locofoco, one was a Whig, and the politics of the others we did not know. During that period we saw not less than 15,000 people—mostly Whigs of course.

Such a fact speaks volumes for the character of the people of North Carolina, and attests that it was patriotism, and a relish for the richest intellectual feast, that brought them together from all parts of the State, and not a desire for "hard-cider carousals" as the Locofocos have been in the habit of asserting.

DR. FITZGIBBON'S LECTURE.—A large and fashionable audience attended the Lecture delivered last evening by Dr. Fitzgibbon of Norfolk, Va. With the aid of his extensive chemical apparatus, he exhibited various interesting experiments, among which was a very clear description, and practical example of the operation of Colt's Sub-marine Battery for blowing ships out of the water;—a description of the Electro-magnetic Telegraph, now in process of erection between Washington and Baltimore, by which information will be conveyed from the one point to the other in a moment of time;—and several other illustrations of the principles of Electro-Magnetism.

The Lecture gave great satisfaction.

STRAWBERRIES & GREEN PEAS.—These delicacies of this season are now making their appearance here. A Lady yesterday sent us some Strawberries, the first we have seen; and we have green Peas from our own garden a week ago.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Northern papers come to us filled with accounts of assemblages of thousands in various parts of the country, to hear the animating Whig speeches which a certainty of a glorious victory calls forth. In New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, these meetings were held on Mr. Clay's Birth day, the 12th. At the latter place, one of our members, Col. Barringer, was among the speakers.

The Richmond Enquirer says Mr. Clay "must speak out" on the Texas question. This is modest, considering that the Enquirer, for the life of it, cannot tell what are Van Buren's present lights on the subject. But Mr. Clay *will* speak out, when he finds the occasion for doing so. He is not in the habit of concealing his opinions, nor, after he has expressed them, does any one ever say, as the Charleston Mercury said of its ally, Van Buren, that you might as well attempt to measure the shadow of a tree top in a windy day, as to tell what he means.

Mr. Hoke, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, has published the following appointments:—

At Mocksville, Davie County,	May 11
Golden Hill, (Troutman's,) Cabarrus,	" 13
Albemarle, Stanly,	" 15
Lawrenceville, Montgomery,	" 16
Wadesborough, Anson,	" 18
Rockingham, Richmond,	" 20
Laurel Hill, do.	" 21
Carthage, Moore,	" 23
Fayetteville, Cumberland,	" 25

We hope Mr. Graham may be sufficiently reinforced to meet him at these places.

REVENUE.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to Congress, that the total revenue for eight months, from July to February, inclusive, is $15,513,981, of which

From Customs,	$13,102,688 70
" Lands,	1,337,052 70
" Incidental sources,	843,208 62
" Loan of 1843,	70,231 35
" Treasury notes,	1,919,500 00

The estimates for the four months to July 1, are, from Customs 5,600,000, Lands 600,000. Total 6,200,000. Making a revenue for the year of 20,713,981.

THE TREATY.—The Northern papers are full of rumors respecting the Texas Treaty. One is, that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler had quarrelled on account of a clause providing for the payment of 4 or 5 millions of dollars to Mexico, and that Mr. Calhoun had refused to sign the Treaty. Another, that the Mexican Minister was a party to the Treaty,—(and this is positively contradicted.) Again, that the U. S. are to pay the debt of Texas, not the amount of its face, but the sum it was issued for, with interest. That Slavery is to be abolished in Upper Texas, (the Northwestern part.)

An able writer in the New Orleans Herald, a Van Buren paper, is arguing strongly against the Constitutionality of the Annexation of Texas, for which he contends that there is *no authority* in that instrument. This is an argument that "strict constructionists," as Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler *profess* to be, might be expected to ponder upon. But their "principles" are forgotten when the opportunity occurs to make a little political capital.

An ironical writer in the National Intelligencer urges seven reasons why Ireland should first be annexed in preference to Texas.

The National Intelligencer, replying to a remark of the "South Carolinian," that "it were infinitely better for us [the South] to *abandon the Union* than to give up Texas to become a colony of Great Britain," says, "there is no danger, as every man of intelligence knows, of Texas becoming a colony of Great Britain;" and adds, that, in the opinion of some of the soundest and wisest heads in the South, annexation would drain the Southern States of the most valuable part of their population, and reduce to one-half of its present value every acre of rice, cotton and sugar lands.

These views are worthy of deep consideration.

WHERE SHALL WE STOP!—The N. Y. Express, in view of the desire to acquire Texas, pertinently asks the above question. If we had Texas, would that satisfy us? By no means. Mexico and the Californias would next be coveted by the speculators; and the same people who, during Gen. Jackson's administration, passed over our lines to wrest Texas from Mexico, would be equally ready for an expedition to these more Southern regions. Then possibly the Northern people might take a fancy to Canada. Where shall we stop?

"TYLER AND TEXAS."—One of the most singular movements ever known in the political world, is the new attempt of John Jones and his Corporal's Guard to get up an excitement in favor of John Tyler, under the above watchword, with an appearance of earnestness that really looks as though the parties were asses enough to believe what they say, that they can induce the people, the sensible and honorable people of these United States, to elect the said John Tyler President of the United States! It is almost incredible, and yet as the thing appears in the Madisonian, we suppose it is not right to doubt, that a Tyler National Convention is ordered to meet in Baltimore on the 4th Monday of May next!

In this Manifesto, which is issued "by order of the Tyler Democratic Central Committee," signed by Jas. C. Zabriskie, Chairman, and John B. Jones, Secretary, and dated at Washington, April 10, 1844, the appeal is made to the "Democracy," to discard "the caucus nomination," to which "a few adroit and ambitious men have *managed* to give an appearance of popular approval," and to take up John Tyler, to whom is attributed all the Locofoco successes of 1841-2-3, and to the more recent desertion of whom by the Locofocos is attributed all the Whig victories of the last six months! The "re-annexation of Texas," is the great feather in his cap, to which they direct the eyes of the people, as "investing the name and fame of John Tyler with a nationality which those of no other living statesman of America possess."!!

The following sentence is worth extracting:—

"It is with forces thus dispirited by defeat, and in open mutiny against the tyranny of party leaders, that the Republican army is asked to contend against the mighty, united, and enthusiastic hosts headed by Henry Clay—a leader famed for the devotion of his followers, not less than for his own indomitable courage and prowess."

And the following is the closing paragraph of this strange document:—

"We present, then, to the Democratic Republicans of the Union a flag under which they can conquer! Do they prefer defeat, and perhaps annihilation, to victory and permanent power? Have principles ceased to possess any value in their view? Can that be highly estimated which is hazarded on so slight a pretence as the gratification of *one man*, whatever may be his merits? As a question of right, is nothing due to John Tyler from the Democracy which is withheld? Do they not owe it to themselves, to their principles, to the cause of justice, to *continue* him in a station, the power of which has been employed solely for the glory and welfare of the people, the vindication and re-establishment of the Republican faith! Does he stand accused of any high crime or misdemeanor which justifies *them* in REMOVING him from a post, the varied and arduous duties of which he has performed with such signal fidelity and success? The evidences of a popular recognition of his claims are daily multiplying. Not a mail arrives which does not bring to us encouraging proofs that the caucus managers have been unsuccessful in their unholy efforts to stifle the feelings of the people in his behalf.—North, South, East, and West, the unshackled masses are moving in his favor. They see in his nomination the only hope of escape from the rule of their opponents for the next twenty years. True to themselves, to their principles, and the cause of liberty, they reject the seductive approaches of those who would bind their limbs with the manacles of an irresponsible and selfish cabal. We beseech our friends every where to move forward. Persevere in the good work. The signs are auspicious. A united, energetic, and determined effort will yet save the party. Let no county or district in the Union be unrepresented in the Tyler Democratic National Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 4th Monday of May next. Be vigilant, be active, and harmonious. Suffer not the desponding or compromising friend to control your councils. Select firm, decided, unyielding friends of John Tyler, and none other, as delegates. Let none doubt the result. If we fail, the responsibility is not ours. But we will not fail. For—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

There is at least one thing made more evident by this Tyler movement, viz: that all parties are fully satisfied that Van Buren cannot be elected. Many honest men of his party do not hesitate to admit this. And we care not whom they run, the same fate awaits him. Henry Clay will distance the field.

We have just met with an amusing account of a hunt for a Tyler man to go as a Delegate to the Convention so warmly recommended in the Manifesto.—The Postmaster at Clarksville, Va. received one of the Circulars, commanding him, as a liege subject of John Tyler, to get up a meeting and appoint a Delegate. The Postmaster canvassed the County for several days, but could find no man who would serve as either Chairman, Secretary, or Delegate! We think there are a good number of Counties in the United States in which a like difficulty will be experienced.

We are indebted to Hon. Messrs. Ashe of Tenn., Stephens of Georgia, Stewart of Penn., and Clingman, Barringer, and Deberry, of this State, for valuable public documents.

DISTRESSING CASUALTIES.—On Monday evening last, whilst the Rev. Mr. Colton was preparing to deliver one of his course of Chemical Lectures, a glass bottle, filled with some combustible matter, exploded, by which Mr. Colton's hands and face were considerably lacerated. He suffers much pain, but we rejoice to learn is not dangerously hurt.

On the same evening, Mr. James Campbell, of this place, whilst assisting a wagoner to drive up Haymount, was thrown from a restive horse, and killed, by the wheels of the loaded wagon passing over his leg, from which it tore the flesh, rupturing the arteries, and causing his death in a few minutes. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, late Minister to Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans. Before leaving Mexico, he obtained the release of 35 Texan prisoners, taken in Sept. 1842, at Bexar.

FOREIGN.—The Acadia, Steamer, is daily expected at Boston with news from England to the 4th inst. In the mean time, the packets Sheridan and Cambridge, at N. York, have papers to the 17th ult.

There is no news of interest, except in regard to Cotton, which had fallen ½d. in consequence of the news by the Hibernia of a crop of 1,900,000 bales. This fall is less than was expected at New York, and had been anticipated in the price there, so that a better demand, at full prices, existed at New York on Friday last.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION takes place tomorrow. We have strong hopes of a victory.

THE TARIFF—*Its Practical Operation.*—Mr. Clay, in his late speech at Raleigh, said that it was "the habit of his life to take a practical view of all public questions." One fact is worth a thousand theories of the visionaries. And certainly nothing is more clearly a fact, than that every prediction of the Locofoco Free Trade party, as to the operation of the Tariff upon the Commerce and Revenue of the Country, and upon the prices of produce and goods, has been falsified by the practical operation of that most wise and salutary act. According to the Locofoco Statesmen, the Commerce of the Country was to be annihilated. It was never in a more sound and really prosperous condition. By the same authority, we were warned that the Revenue would not be sufficient to pay the expenses of government. It is now certain that there will be a surplus to apply to the payment of the public debt of from 5 to 10 millions. Not for many years past, has the revenue been so large. They told us, that produce would fall. On the contrary it has risen. They swore that the prices of all manufactured goods would rise, to just so much more as the duty that was laid. But goods have come down, till they are actually lower, with but few exceptions, than they were ever known before.

On this latter point, we have met with the most conclusive statement ever published. It is a comparison of the actual prices in 1841, under the low Tariff, with the actual prices in 1843 and to March 1844—prices at which the largest dealers at Richmond, Va. declare, under their own proper names, their willingness to sell. This is bringing the matter to a practical test.

As to Iron, an article on which the duties were raised, to the grievous loss, if we might believe the Locofocos, of the poor man who had a plough or a hoe to buy, Messrs. W. Anderson, Jr., and John Triplett & Son, say, that they will now sell the English bar at $63 to 65 a ton, which they sold at 65 to 80 in 1841. Swedes at 85 to 87½, instead of 85 to 90. Tredegar at 80 to 90, instead of 90 to 100.

Of Hardware, Messrs. T. A. Rust, The. Robertson, Smith & Harwood, Van Low, Smith & Co., and Richards & Gardner, offer to sell, Anvils at 10 to 12½ cents a pound, which they sold at 14 to 15 in 1841. Cut Nails 5¼ instead of 5¾. Smoothing Irons 6 cents, instead of 6 to 6½. Iron Wire 12½ instead of 14. Mill Saws 85 to 8, instead of 6 to 9. Hand Saws 7 50 to 16, instead of 8⁹⁄₁₀ to 18 per dozen. Weeding Hoes 3 to 5, instead of 4 to 6 per dozen. Axes 10½ to 14, instead of 13 to 17; &c.

Of Dry Goods, Messrs. Kent, Kendall & Atwater, and Messrs. F. & J. S. James & Co., the largest houses in Richmond, sell now, Cambrics at 17½ to 36, instead of 22 to 41. Jaconet Muslins 19 to 42, instead of 25 to 45. English Calicoes 15 to 25, instead of 22 to 25. Negro Blankets 65 to 85, instead of 70 to 79. Broad Cloths, 20 per cent. lower than in 1841. Napt Cottons for negroes, a better article for 40 to 45 than formerly for 50 to 62. And so on with a great variety of other Dry Goods, which they specify.

Salt, that article in the tax of which the poor man is so horridly oppressed by a duty of 8 cents a bushel, (which was always 20 cents under Gen. Jackson and Van Buren,) now sells at 1 60 to 1 70 per sack, instead of 2 to 2 25 per sack in 1841. It is now offered at these rates at retail by Messrs. Ralston & Pleasants and H. W. & J. J. Fry & Co. who remark that "the article is lower than at any previous period for the last 20 years."

These are *facts*, and it is this practical operation of the Tariff which induces Mr. Clay and the Whig party to prefer that mode of supporting the government.

And it may well be asked of any man, in what respect he is poorer, or worse off, in consequence of this Tariff, than he was before it was passed, or would have been without it? Let any man show wherein he is damaged, not by vague generalities, or false statements, but by its practical operation upon himself. We defy any man to show it.

And, with all the predictions of the Locofoco party thus falsified,—with their refusal to learn wisdom by all this experience,—with what face can the Statesmen of that party look to the people for support? As well might a farmer be expected to retain an overseer whose whole system of cropping was fatal to the improvement of the farm, and destructive of the prosperity of his employer—who, in one word, neither understood his duty, nor would be instructed in it.

The Greensborough Patriot, always a favorite and welcome print, comes to us in a much enlarged and handsome new dress. We understand that its improvement is but a type of that which is taking place in the town in which it flourishes. A gentleman who recently visited it after a year's absence, informs us that he was astonished at the number of new buildings he found, and at the general appearance of increased business and prosperity.

IMPEACHMENT.—Judge Elliott, the functionary who recently manufactured so many hundreds of fraudulent votes in New Orleans, has been found guilty on every charge against him, and removed from office. The Louisville Journal positively denies that he either is or has been recently a Whig. He was a Locofoco when he made the voters, and they were all Locofocos whom he fraudulently admitted.

The New Orleans Tropic also says that the Judge was once a Whig, but was not so at the period of his committing the offence, nor since he was appointed Judge. He earned his Judgeship by apostatising from the Whig ranks.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, the resignation of Hon Wm. R. King, Senator from Alabama, lately appointed Minister to France, was received and read. He has been a member of the Senate for more than a quarter of a century.

Many memorials, generally against altering the Tariff or annexing Texas, were presented on this and subsequent days.

Mr. Choate resumed and concluded his speech against any alteration of the Tariff.

The postage bill was then further debated.

On Tuesday, the bill was further debated and amended.

On Wednesday, the bill to reduce the rates of postage, was further debated. A motion to strike out the provision giving to members a certain number of franks, was rejected, 23 to 11. And a motion to fix all postage of letters at 5 cents was rejected, 34 to 6.

On Thursday, memorials were presented on Texas and the Tariff. Mr. Crittenden, in presenting one against any change in the Tariff, said, he took great pleasure in saying, that, "so far as he knew the sense of the Senate, there would be no change in the present Tariff during the present session."

The Post Office Bill was again taken up, and various propositions to amend were made, the most important of which, by Mr. Evans, was adopted, 24 to 17, fixing the postage of a single letter, under 30 miles, at 3 cents; for 30 and under 100 miles, 5 cents; for 100 and under 400 miles, 10 cents; over 400 miles, 15 cents. Double letters in proportion. The Senate having disposed of all the amendments, ordered the bill to be printed, preparatory to engrossment.

On Friday, many memorials against Annexation or change of the Tariff.

Mr. Wright spoke for two hours on the Tariff without concluding. (The papers do not give his speech, but from an Editorial remark in the Globe, we infer that he assailed the present Tariff, *which he himself voted for.* This would be like Van Buren, whose nearest friend he is.)

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 13th, the whole day was spent in delivering political speeches on the Army Appropriation Bill.

On Monday, Mr. McKay made another formal motion to go into Committee of the Whole on his Tariff Bill, and the motion was again *rejected*, 95 votes to 84. This is ominous of the fate of the bill.

The Army Appropriation Bill was debated, amended, and *passed*.

On Tuesday, nothing important.

On Wednesday, after the ordinary morning business, the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain Western Rivers and Harbors, was taken up, and a long debate ensued, altogether amongst "the Democracy." Mr. Douglass of Indiana supported the bill, and was replied to by Messrs. Rhett and Holmes of S. C., who in turn were replied to by Messrs. McClelland and Kennedy of Ind. Mr. Rhett denounced the argument of Mr. Douglass "as leading to ultra Federalism, such as had never been known since the formation of this government, and such as, if carried out, would convert this government into one vast consolidated despotism."

Mr. Douglass sustained his position by citing the authority of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Holmes replied, that "he was no man's man. He cared not for John C. Calhoun or Andrew Jackson when the Constitution was concerned." As for Gen. Jackson, "without impugning the character of that great man, he must say that he had never seen the policy of any man vary so much and so often as his when occasion required." [This is rank treason against the old Hero, and we expect to see Messrs. Rhett and Holmes read out of the party.]

The bill was not disposed of.

On Thursday, Mr. McKay, remarking that he had made several unsuccessful attempts to induce the House to take up his bill to amend the Tariff, gave notice that he would renew the motion, for the last time if the House should refuse, on Monday the 22d.

The bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain Western Rivers and Harbors, was *rejected*, 102 to 84. But Mr. Duncan moved a reconsideration, which was debated till 3 o'clock, when, according to previous appointment, Mr. Adams presented, in compliance with a provision of the will of the late Wm. S. Winder of Maryland, the Camp-Chest used by Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Adams read several letters on the occasion, and closed by offering a resolution to accept and preserve this relic in the State Department, and to tender their acknowledgments to the family of the donor. Mr. Wethered and Mr. Kennedy also made some remarks, and the latter offered a resolution to enter upon the Journal the letters, &c. All these resolutions were adopted unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, who, in every case, voted "No!"

On Friday, the Western Harbor bill was reconsidered, 129 to 40, and further debated and amended.

CONSISTENCY.—The Carolinian "hopes that *the people*, Whigs and Democrats, will go to hear" Col. Hoke.

In the same paper, the special attention of the "democrats" is called to a resolution adopted in Philadelphia, against "the danger and impropriety there is in meeting with and assisting to swell the number, and add to the respectability of the meetings of" the Whigs! The Carolinian itself thinks that every Democrat should studiously avoid all the Whig shows and gatherings of every sort. So thought the Standard, too, when it warned the Locofocos against getting within sound of Mr. Clay's voice. We are not surprised at these things. There is something so attractive in our Candidates and their principles, and their certain success, that it is dangerous for an honest Locofoco to come within their influence. We, on the contrary, do not fear the contagion of Locofocoism, and so, instead of cautioning our readers against going to hear Mr. Hoke, we publish his appointments. We hope our readers are better informed than to be in danger of being proselyted.

The Carolinian says that "Mr. Clay, in defiance of the instructions of the Kentucky Legislature, by his vote made John Q. Adams President."

What right had the Legislature of Kentucky to instruct Mr. Clay, who was a Representative of the people of the Lexington District? None whatever! And the Legislature did NOT instruct him, as the very article on which the Carolinian founded its remarks fully shows. The Legislature *requested* the Representatives of that State to vote for Gen. Jackson, (*whom the people of the State themselves had not voted for,*) but the people whom Mr. Clay represented requested him to do otherwise. He received, "unexpectedly and unsolicited, from a highly respectable portion of his constituents, a paper, dissenting from the request of the Legislature, and *instructing* him to vote agreeably to his own judgment, and the best lights he may have on the subject, with or without the consent of the Legislature." He did so vote, and his constituents approved of his course. To whom was he responsible? Whom was he bound to obey, the Legislature or those who elected him to Congress? Unquestionably the latter.

The Carolinian might have made out a much stronger case against Gen. Saunders, whom it supported through thick and thin for Governor and for Congress. In the same election of 1824, North Carolina voted for Gen. Jackson, by a large majority over Mr. Crawford. But Gen. Saunders utterly disregarded this vote, and gave his vote in the House for Mr. Crawford; and why? Because, as he contended, a majority of the people of *his own District* had voted for Crawford. He contended that his duty was, *not* to the people of the State, or to the Legislature, but to the people of his own District.

All this was right in Gen. Saunders, but an unpardonable sin in Mr. Clay!

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.—Many of our readers have doubtless seen, in the Locofoco papers, that the influence of Gen. Jackson's name and popularity have been arrayed in favor of the Tyler project of Annexation of Texas. No sooner had the astounding fact been disclosed, that a Treaty was actually in process of negotiation, than a Letter from Gen. Jackson appeared, which at once furnished the *cue* to the Locofoco presses and the Locofoco party, and enabled them to discover, what might otherwise have been matter of doubt, that they were in favor of Annexation. That letter, besides strenuously advocating the acquisition of Texas, went on to falsify History in some important points, for the double purpose, apparently, of glorifying himself and depreciating Mr. Adams. The country is indebted to those accomplished Editors, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, than whom there is not in the world, we suspect, gentlemen more thoroughly acquainted with political History, for exposing, with the clearness of a sunbeam, the errors of Gen. Jackson. The article is too long for our columns, but we give its substance.

Gen. Jackson says, that soon after he was elected President in 1829, it was made known to him by our former Minister to Spain, Mr. Erwin, [the General does not know how to spell the name of the Minister, which is Erving,] that whilst at Madrid "he had laid the foundation of a treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grande, agreeably to the understanding of France; that he had written home to our Government for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that, instead of receiving such authority, the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was there concluded, by which the Sabine, and not the Rio Grande, was recognised and established as the boundary of Louisiana."

"Finding that these statements were true," (says General Jackson,) "and that our Government did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to the territory was obtained from France; Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande; and yet the authority asked by our Minister to insert the true boundary was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted which stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers."

Gen. Jackson goes on to indulge in harsh reflections on those who, he says, "surrendered" the territory which "could have been retained," insinuating that it was hostility to our institutions, and jealousy of the rising greatness of the South and West, that induced the surrender. And a favored writer in the Richmond Enquirer, (who also knows all about the matter except how to spell the Minister's name,) asserts that, in 1818-19, "Mr. Erwin had laid the basis of a Treaty with the Court of Madrid for the acquisition of Florida, *without the cession of Texas*, and *without any substituted consideration;* that he had written to Mr. John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, for the necessary instructions to execute that Treaty; that these instructions had been sullenly withholden," &c. &c. and denounces Mr. Adams as "treacherous to the national interests with which he was charged," &c.

This is a pretty story, but it happens,—the whole of it, Gen. Jackson's and his bolder commentator's—to be ALL FALSE!

The Intelligencer refers to the American State Papers, vol. 4, beginning at page 422, and extracts those portions of the official correspondence bearing on the subject, from which it appears, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Mr. Erving went to Madrid with *full powers and instructions* to settle this very boundary question! It was not in 1818-19, a date falsely fixed upon to identify Mr. Adams with the "treason," but in 1816, when Mr. Monroe, and not Mr. Adams, was Secretary of State.

In accordance with a suggestion of Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish Minister at Washington, Mr Monroe wrote to him on the 16th June 1816, that "instructions *have been* forwarded to Mr. Erving" to treat of the boundary question. And the instructions themselves, under date of March 11 and May 30, 1816, fully confirm this statement. Mr. Erving, under date of the 29th August, 1816, acknowledges the receipt, at Madrid, of this "special power to negotiate." Three days before, viz: on the 26th August, he had informed the Spanish government of the possession of this power, which embraced all matters in dispute between the two governments, concluding as follows:—

"Finally, the questions respecting boundaries, which have heretofore been supposed to offer some obstacles to a settlement of other differences, the American Government considers as susceptible of amicable adjustment; and I am instructed to treat with your Excellency on that subject."

Mr. Erving, getting no reply to this note of the 26th August, wrote another on the 13th Sept., and still receiving no answer, he waited on Mr. Cevallos on the 14th, who, on the 15th, by a short note, informed him "that the King, in obedience to what, from a communication of the 10th June by Mr. Monroe to Don Onis, he supposed to be the President's wish, had determined to send full powers to Don Onis and to transfer the negotiation to Washington."

Mr. Erving says, in a letter to Mr. Monroe of the 22d Sept.,—

"My own decided opinion was that the negotiation might be carried on to much greater advantage, and brought to a conclusion much more expeditiously at Washington than here."

"What now, (asks the Intelligencer,) becomes of the three main points of this story—1st, the treaty of which the basis was laid; 2d, Mr. Erving's want of powers; 3d, the transfer of the negotiation, and its authors or motives? Mr. E.'s own despatches prove, by their whole tenor, that the Spanish Minister [illegible] off the negotiation without making the slightest proposition to him, without even discussing any one point, and before he himself [illegible] any proposal. They [illegible] powers; and they explain, [illegible] reasons why the S[illegible] negotiation to Washin[illegible]

"But this is not a [illegible] is attached another of [illegible] Mr. Cevallos [illegible] of their int[illegible] what had passed [illegible] and then affects urge that the negotiati[illegible] go on at Madr[illegible] and that the President has [illegible] signed to ask it removal. He says: "As I have [illegible] competent authority of my Government to treat; [illegible] in possession of all the documents necessary to be referred to in whatever discussion may arise; as your Excellency is perfectly versed in all the "questions which exist between the Governments; for these reasons, it ap[illegible] to me that an arrangement might be [illegible]de[illegible] Madrid, more expeditiously than at W[illegible]

stated to you expressly *that I could, in no case, be under a necessity of referring to my Government for further instructions*, requesting at the same time to know whether it was his Majesty's intention to place Mr. Onis in a position equally favorable to a speedy adjustment of our differences."

In what an unfortunate attitude does all this History place Gen. Jackson!

The New Orleans Bulletin contains a letter addressed by Gen. Jas. Hamilton to Mr. McDuffie, in which, commenting on Mr. Webster's Letter against the annexation of Texas, and particularly his remarks against adding more Slave States to the Union, Gen. Hamilton asks, "if this is the ground on which Texas is to be excluded from the Confederacy, have we any other alternative but ANNEXATION OR DISUNION?" And he argues this question with his usual violence.

This is *not* the ground on which Texas is to be excluded. We hope Southern people themselves will see in this outbreak of Gen. Hamilton another evidence of what there is too much reason to deplore, the existence of a settled hostility to the Union among the hot-heads of South Carolina.

A WAR WITH MEXICO THE NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE OF ANNEXING TEXAS.—It is worth the while for the Public to bear in mind the solemn and repeated warnings Mexico has given us, in case we annex her "Department" of Texas to our United States. Mr. Bocanegra, under date of 22d August, declared to Mr. Thompson that the annexation of Texas to the United States would be considered by his government as a just cause for war. The expression of Mr. Bocanegra is:

"That the Mexican government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic, the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas into the territory of the United States—the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the immediate proclamation of war."

The language of Mr. Almonte is still more explicit. Under date of Nov. 2d, he writes to Mr. Upshur:

"On sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended; seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican Government is resolved to declare war so soon as it receives information of such an act."

The latest news from Texas is, that if our Senate should refuse to annex Texas to the U. States, the Texan Senate will forthwith proceed to annex the U. States to Texas.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—We regret to hear by a letter from Wilmington that a fire occurred on the lower Wharves on Saturday evening last, which destroyed 2000 bbls. Tar and Turpentine belonging to Mr Latimer, and upwards of 2000 bbls. Turpentine belonging to Messrs. Barry & Bryant. No insurance.

Washington Letter Writers, supposed to be in the confidence of the occupants of the White House, speak of extensive removals from office, beginning with all the friends of Mr. Webster, who are to be thrust out in retaliation for Mr. Webster's letter against the annexation of Texas! Mr. Curtis, Collector of New York, is the first victim to this contemptible policy, and Mr. Jenifer, Minister to Austria, and various smaller fry, were to follow.

Mr. King, Minister to France, with the Secretary of Legation, Dr. J. L. Martin, will sail for France in the New York packet of May 1st. It is said that the Minister does not speak the French language; but what he lacks in this respect, or in talents, will be fully made up by the Secretary, who is an accomplished scholar, of unquestioned talents.

The Raleigh Standard says,—"The New York Herald, *a Whig paper*, announces the election [in N. Y. City] to be "a complete overthrow of the Whig party."

The Standard *well knows*, that the N. Y. Herald is *not* a Whig paper; and it equally well knows that it is the Locofoco party which has suffered "a complete overthrow." The Standard *knows* these things, but it chooses to tell untruths about the matter.

"The Rutherfordton Republican, a Whig paper published in Buncombe county."

North Carolinian.

The "State of Buncombe" embraces no small portion of Western North Carolina, but this is the first time we ever heard that Rutherfordton, the county seat of Rutherford, formed a part of it. Our neighbor is equally qualified to teach "the natives" Geography as Politics.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

☞ How it tickles the vanity of some people, to be noticed by those whom they consider their *superiors.*"—*North Carolinian.*

Have you shaken hands with a *Gentleman* recently, Mr. Carolinian? POOR POLL.

MARRIED,

At Society Hill, S. C., on Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. James C. Furman, the Rev. JAMES S. MIMS, of Winsborough, (formerly of Fayetteville,) to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Peter McIver, Esq.

At Cheraw, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Elwell, Mr. W. H. TOMLINSON to Miss SARAH Collins, both of Cheraw.

In Wilmington on the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. A. C. Walker, Mr. RICHARD H. GRANT to Miss MELVINA A. GAUZE, daughter of Mr. Thomas F. Gauze.

In Duplin County on the 11th inst., by the Rev. P. McNab, Mr. WM. T. NEWELL to Miss SUSAN JANE SWINSON, daughter of J. Swinson, Esq., of Duplin.

In Salem, Kentucky, on the 14th ult., Mr. WM. C. WATTS, late of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY HANCOCK, of Kentucky.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 14th instant, Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON, aged 74 years and 26 days.

At his residence in Johnston County, on the 28th ult., in the 96th year of his age, JAMES HOLT, a soldier of the revolution.

In Quincy, Illinois, on the 29th February, the Rev. FREDERICK SOUTHGATE, some years since pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

In Greensborough on the 17th inst., Doct. WASHINGTON DONNELL.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 20, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Hall, Hall & Johnson, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haign & Son, N. Sykes, Cameron & Mallett, A. W. Steele, Stuart & McGary, S. W. Tillinghast, J. Huske & Son, Rockfish Co., Williams & Lutterloh, D. Johnson, C. J. Orrell, and Jos. Baker, of this place; and for W. L. Gill & Co., J. C. Blum, S. L. Howell, D. Freeman & Son, J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, G. W. Brown, J. H. Thompson, B. & Jones, Shelly & Fields, J. H. Sicelaffe, W. M. Jordan, B. F. Parsons, Brown, T. H. McRorie, M. Boger, R. Fox, Hun[illegible] & Gaither, Washington Mining Co., and C. Moore, of the interior.

Also, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with passengers, and goods for Cook & Hodges, W McIntyre, T S Lutterloh, S W Tillinghast, Geo McNeill, B Rose, P Tayle[illegible] W McDonald, C P Mallett, E J Hale, H & Co, J McArn, J D Starr, Gardner & Archibald Graham, J H & J Martine, H [illegible]y, and J Waddill, of this place; and for A Scott & McAdoo, J & W Murphy, J Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, A Hunt, B Oates, Lex. Mrs. I. Linsdale, Rankin & McLean, W [illegible]ven & McCain, John Hussy, Eccles [illegible], J W Lindsay, T Buner, J Sanders, Beasackwell, J W Thomas, and Salisbury Co.

r. Colton's Lecture thi[illegible]ning.

CONCERT.

MR. KNAPP, a German Gentleman, blind from childhood, performing on the Accordion, assisted by Mr. Gesse, from Germany, on the Flute, very respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will give a CONCERT on Wednesday Evening, the 24th inst., at the Masonic Hall. Mr. Knapp, besides instrumental performance on the Accordion, will intersperse the Evening's entertainment with Songs, accompanying himself on the Guitar. He would give a programme, but being desirous of giving his audience all the satisfaction in his power, he begs leave to state, that he will respond to any call that may be made upon him for particular Airs or Songs, with which he may be acquainted.

Price of Admission.—single Gentleman 50; Gentleman and Lady 75; Gentleman and two Ladies $1.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-3f

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House at Wilmington, on Monday the 6th May, proxinio.

JOHN HILL, *Pres't.*

April 17, 1844. 3tm

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

NEW ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers have engaged the Rev. Arch'd McQueen to take charge of an Academy in the immediate neighborhood of Stewartsville, Richmond county, than which, there is not perhaps in the State, a location more salubrious and healthy.

In this School, it is designed to give a complete English Education; and also to impart a correct knowledge of the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics, on terms corresponding with the times.

We presume it unnecessary to say any thing in commendation of Mr. McQueen, inasmuch as he is so well known in this community, as a Gentleman and Scholar. Board can be had, in families of the first respectability, on very reasonable and accommodating terms. The first Session to commence on Monday, 29th April.

JOHN MALLOY,
DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McKINNON,
Committee of Trustees.

Richmond County, April 16, 1844. 3-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN.
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 3S-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

E. S. JORDAN

WOULD most respectfully tender to his friends and the public generally, his hearty thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and would also inform them, that having been encouraged so to do, he has extended his business, and has just returned from New York, where he purchased an extensive and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following:

Blue, black and brown Cloths; Bombazines; Balzones; Chally; Muslins; Ginghams; Lawns; Dress and Furniture Prints; Dress, Apron and Bonnet Silks, of new and beautiful styles; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, with a good supply of Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, such as Fringes, Gimps, Daisy and Jet Buttons; Tarleton, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; white and black Laces, for Cardinals; Ladies' black, white and colored Kid Gloves; Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Misses' and Ladies' fine Straw, Leghorn and white Chip Bonnets; Boys' and Men's Straw, Leghorn and Fur Hats; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

Without farther enumeration, suffice it to say, that the stock comprises nearly every article found in a fancy store. The above Goods are expected by the next arrival of the Steamboat, and will be sold as low as such Goods can be afforded. Terms, Cash, or short time to those who pay promptly.

☞ Mrs. JORDAN has patterns for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Caps, of the latest fashions. Ladies wishing rich Goods and neat work can save the trouble and expense of sending abroad by coming or sending their orders to Cheraw.

Cheraw, March 19, 1844. 99-6w

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. Wel. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

FOR SALE,

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

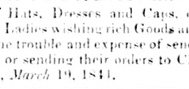
N. B. The counter people can be supplied with them.

E. A. HARPER.

Sept. 2, 1843. 86tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE EAST STAGE LINE from Fayetteville [illegible] reduced to a [illegible]

[illegible]

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoot white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.

Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Rectory Boarding School, HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles from New Haven, and two miles from the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once [illegible] to include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.

C. W. EVEREST, Hamden, Ct.

Reference may be made to

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